

The apex and first whorl extremely small, nucleus slightly depressed; the next whorl is larger and convex, the body whorl very convex and widely expanded; the sutures are incised and distinct. The body whorl is inflated and very convex at its junction with the columella and there is no trace of umbilication.

Above the periphery of the body whorl are two faint, revolving, incised lines; above these and nearer to the suture is one less distinct, interrupted line. Delicate incremental lines form fine longitudinal striations over the entire surface. The aperture is wide, entire; the outer lip is somewhat protracted into thin callus over the lower convexity of the whorl above. The columella is arcuate.

CRASSISPIRA TAMPAENSIS BARTSCHI, new subspecies.

Altitude 24; maximum diameter 7; altitude of spire 13 mm. Shell elongate, turreted, chocolate or mahogany-brown. Nucleus and post-nuclear whorl smooth. Riblets and faint spiral striations begin on first half of following turn; succeeding whorls bear increasingly stronger ribs and spirals. Eleven whorls, sutures distinct, wavy. A strong, undulating sub-sutural cord angulates summit of the whorls above a wide concave sulcus; the sulcus shows one, two, or three unequal spiral threads overlying retractively curved incremental lines. Below sulcus the axial ribs extend to the suture below. Ribs and interspaces crossed by three elevated ridges separated by wider interspaces. On body whorl eight strong revolving ridges cross and nodulate the axial ribs; the interspaces have fine spiral threads. Nine revolving cords below, beginning at columella. Aperture pyriform, dark within; outer lip with moderately deep notch in the subsutural sulcus. Columella callus. Anterior canal slightly oblique. Operculum dark, shape of aperture, with apical nucleus.

The subspecies differs from *C. tampaensis* Bartsch and Rehder in having definite, constant spiral threads in the sub-sutural sulcus, one or two more axial ribs, more generally distributed spiral striation and a uniformly dark-colored aperture.

Dredged in four to seven fathoms off Sanibel and Captiva Islands, Lee County, Florida.

SANIBEL, FLORIDA.

NEW LAND AND MARINE TERTIARY SHELLS FROM SOUTHERN FLORIDA

BY THOMAS L. MCGINTY

CEPOLIS CAROLI, new species. Pl. 10, Figs. 6, 6a.

Shell imperforate, globose-depressed, solid; surface finely

rugose; spire low; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$; periphery strongly angular; base convex; a shallow furrow just below the periphery and a short distance behind the slightly expanded peristome which inside forms a callous fold. Aperture oblique, truncate-oval, with a columellar tooth within. Height 16.7 mm., width 29.4 mm.

Locality: Range line canal west of Boynton, Palm Beach County. Horizon: probably Pleistocene. Type in McGinty collection.

This *Cepolis* is one of the outstanding recent discoveries in the fossil fauna of south Florida. A single specimen was taken by the writer about 6 miles inland after canal dredging. Its characters are those of the small, typical imperforate form of *C. cepa* (Müll.), except that the apical whorls are more depressed, the summit not so conoidal as in *C. cepa*. The pit below the periphery, back of the outer lip, is narrow and long, as in some *C. cepa* from Sierra La Salle, Haiti; not a short, open pit as is more common in *C. cepa*. The periphery is strongly angular in front.

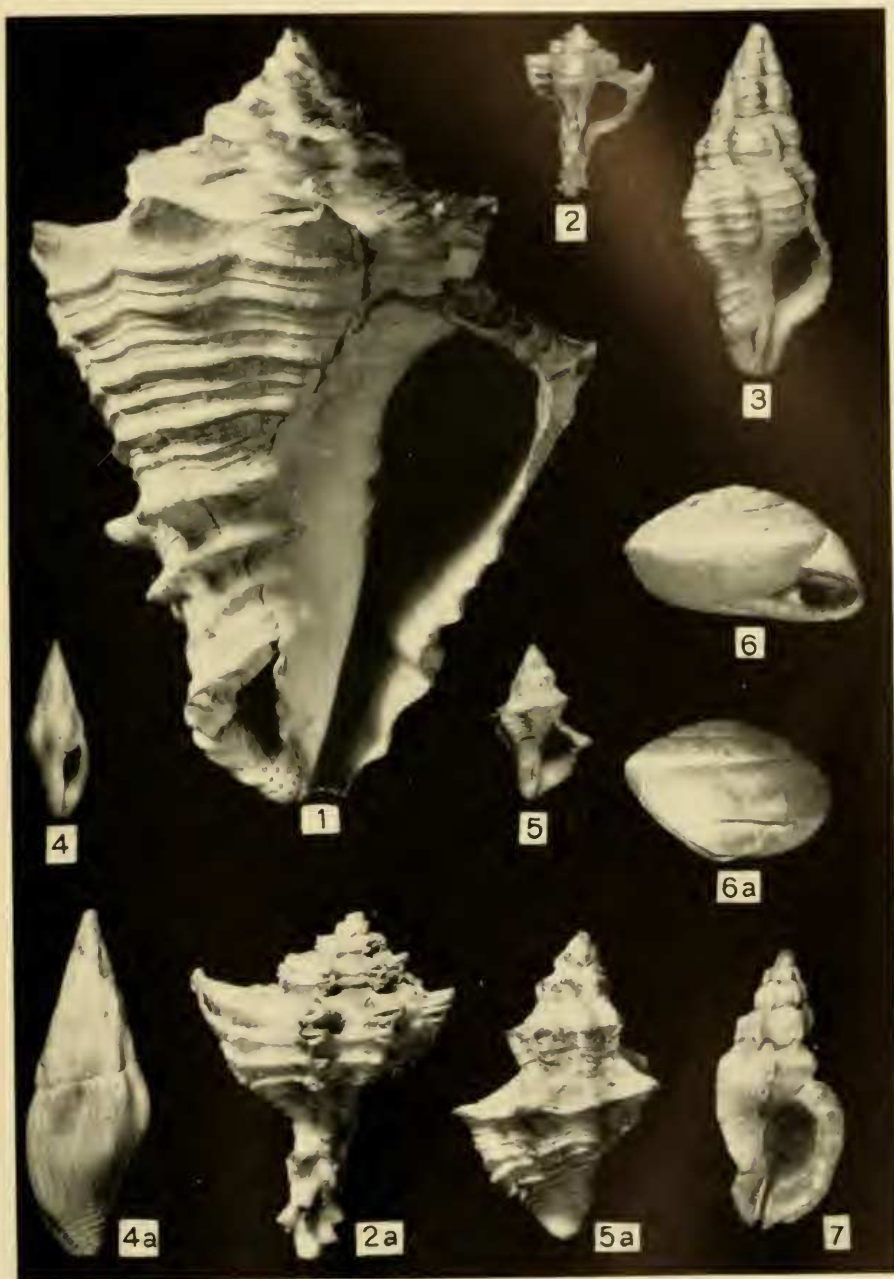
Named in honor of Dr. Carlos de la Torre.

VASUM FLORIDANUM, new species. Pl. 10, Fig. 1. Floridan *Vasum*.

Shell large, spire somewhat elevated, whorls about 7 (nucleus lost), prominently spined; a single row of large spines, not sharp, nine in number on the last whorl; surface sculpture of irregular mostly small spiral ridges, most conspicuous are two flat v-shaped ridges below the crown and two rounded ridges with a smaller between just above the basal spines, two rows of basal spines, about 6 in number with a smaller ridge below not spined each about equidistant; columellar plaits 4, upper largest; surface of shell covered with fine rugose lines of growth. Height 108 mm. (without nucleus), width 81 mm.

Locality: Ortona Locks, Caloosahatchee Canal (south side), Glades County. Horizon: Caloosahatchee marl, Pliocene. Holotype in McGinty collection.

This species may well be the pliocene progenitor of the recent *V. muricatum*. So far only the holotype, in splendid condition, and a recognizable fragment of this grand shell have turned up in the Caloosahatchee beds. *V. floridanum* differs from *V. muricatum* in having a more elevated spire, being gracefully spined and the sculpture is quite unlike the heavy ridges of the recent species.



1, *Vasum floridanum*. 2, 2a, *Tritonulia gracilar*. 3, *Latirus juvenilis*.
 4, 4a, *Anachis chariessa*. 5, 5a, *Muricidea mansfieldi*. 6, 6a, *Cepolis caroli*.
 7, *Aspella clisabethae*. 8. (Figs. 2a, 4a, 5a, 6a.)

